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As to actual experience under public administration, he concludes "that the German and Swiss telephone authorities have maintained a telephone service that has been both adequate in quantity and satisfactory in quality"; while on the other hand, the French telephone authorities "have not succeeded in maintaining either an adequate quantity or a satisfactory quality of telephone service nor in establishing their rates on a reasonable basis."

ROBERT H. WHITTEN.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, NEW YORK CITY.

Greek Immigration to the United States. By HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1911.—xvii, 278 pp.

Greek immigration to the United States is distinctly a twentieth-century movement. Starting in the farming districts of the Peloponnesus after the failure of the foreign market for the principal export crop, the Greek currant, it spread with remarkable rapidity throughout the agricultural regions of Greece and the Greek settlements of European and Asiatic Turkey. "It is a radical, violent exodus of all the strong young men, which has already devastated whole villages, and threatens to leave the entire kingdom depleted of its natural working force." No less than 210,000 Greeks came to America during the decade 1901 to 1910, and of these a trifle over 95 per cent were males. Doctor Fairchild's work is a pioneer study of this movement, based very largely upon personal investigation both in Greece and in typical Greek colonies in the cities of the United States.

In the first part of his book, dealing with conditions in Greece, the author succinctly describes the physical environment and the obvious social consequences thereof; devotes a couple of chapters to a general discussion of the national character, religion and language; and then enters into the more particular field of his study with an admirable analysis of the direct causes of emigration. Neither in social nor in political disabilities nor in religious dissension does he find any adequate explanation of the migration; it has its origin in purely economic motives. The author sums up the situation as follows:

The conditions due to the meager industrial development in Greece have within recent years been accentuated by a marked agricultural depression. This has made it very difficult for the ordinary peasant to secure even a moderate return for his labors. The marked rise in prices, which for various reasons has occurred contemporaneously with the decline in the agricultural market, has added to the burdens of life until they have be-

come very heavy. The Greek peasants have accordingly been led to look for some new field of effort where there are greater returns for labor, and have found it in the United States. The motives for the new emigration are practically without exception of a financial nature, and may be concisely expressed in the answer to his queries which one constantly receives from the Greeks themselves: "We go to America because we can get more money there."

In the second part of the book, "The Greeks in the United States," Doctor Fairchild briefly reviews the federal statistics of Greek immigration, and discusses at length the economic and social conditions in the large Greek colonies of New York and Chicago; in Lincoln, Nebraska, as representative of the smaller Greek settlements; and in Lowell, Massachusetts, as characteristic of the colonies in the manufacturing centers of New England. Everywhere the Greeks are found to be eminently successful in the management of candy kitchens, ice-cream parlors, flower shops, restaurants and lunch counters, fruit stores and bootblacking establishments. Great numbers of them find employment in these minor industries and in hotels; comparatively few are factory workers or outdoor laborers; practically none are engaged in agricultural pursuits, notwithstanding the fact that most of them come from the farms of Greece. In the bootblacking business, where the padrone system exists at its worst, and as contract laborers in the railroad gangs of the West, the Greek immigrants suffer outrageous exploitation at the hands of their own countrymen. But no matter how disadvantageous the conditions under which they work, they make money and they save money. Generally, however, this is done at the cost of untold privation; and the living conditions among the Greek men are wretched in the extreme and are characterized by everything that is unhygienic and socially undesirable.

The whole picture drawn by Fairchild is of an industrious, adaptable and thrifty lot of men who, because of apparent over-taxation of our assimilative powers, are centering in our already congested cities in groups as alien and apart as any within our borders. America is making no use of aught except their labor; the Greek immigrants themselves are paying a heavy price for their financial success; and little Greece has already been deprived of between a fourth and a fifth of its normal working force.

It is a comprehensive study that the author has made, and one which constitutes a real contribution to our knowledge of twentieth-century immigration problems.

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